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A paper, of which the following is an abstract, on "Cleveland Gravehills," contributed by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, was then read :—

"The moorland districts of the valley of the Esk, lying to the west of Whitby, at between eight and sixteen miles distance, are thickly studded with burial mounds, or barrows, or in the old Danish country vernacular, "howes". Many have been destroyed; but of the larger ones which yet remain, a large proportion had been examined by the author. He obtained forty-five urns, and evidence of more than one hundred interments after cremation; but not any trace of metal. In some of the larger mounds, evidence appeared of three successive interments,—the first in the centre; the second, inserted at a distance from the centre, and rudely and violently misplaced to make room for a third, due to an intrusive, perhaps a conquering tribe. The author of this paper (which will appear at length in the *Memoirs* of the Society) was of opinion that the whole of the remains belong to an extremely remote period."

The following paper by Mr. Peacock was then read :—

"On the 6th and 8th of November last I was invited by Matthew Maw, Esq., of Cleatham Hall, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, to examine a barrow on his estate. Cleatham is a hamlet in the parish of Manton; on the sand hills in the latter place several relics of Celtic times have been discovered. No early remains are known to have been found at Cleatham. The place first appears in history in the *Domesday Survey*, where we are told that the Abbot of Peterborough had a manor there. This manor was afterwards subinfeudated to the family of Bussey, of Hougham and Scotton. It is now the property of the gentleman on whose estate the barrow is situate.

"The mound we opened stands in a grass field adjoining the highway leading from Kirton-in-Lindsey to Messingham. The field has some time or other been under cultivation, as it is marked by ridge and furrow. It has been pasture land during the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The dimensions of the hill could not be taken with strict accuracy, as in former times rabbits had burrowed in it, and the trenches made by rabbit catchers had, in some parts, injured its contour, and had also probably somewhat lessened the height and widened the base. The measurements before the work began were :—Length of base from north to south, 114 feet; length of base from east to west, 75 feet; central depth, 9 ft. 6 in.

"Almost in the centre of the hill, at a depth of 9 ft. 6 in., the excavators came upon the level platform on which the hill had been built. Here were the remains of a large fire. The charcoal was quite fresh, so that the grain of the wood used could be distinctly seen. The chief materials of the fire had been the branches of oak trees, there were some few bits of ash charcoal among them. This fire had been employed to consume a human body. The whole of the *débris* was full of burnt bones, but they were so much calcined that it was not possible to identify any of them except two vertebræ, a few fragments of ribs, and a lower jaw. This last crumbled to pieces as soon as touched. In the midst of these relics was an inverted urn filled quite full of charcoal. No bones seem to have been purposely placed in